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AUTHOR Robinson, William C.
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ABSTRACT

This study examined the degree to which contemporary world literature is available in United States OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) libraries. The 1991 volume of "World Literature Today," reviewing 837 works, was used as the source. German, English, Spanish, and French were the most frequently encountered languages. Fiction was the literature type most likely to be reviewed in "World Literature Today." The items least likely to be held were collected works, verse, correspondence, diaries, and miscellaneous works. Major countries of publication were the United States, Germany, and France. About 17% of the reviewed works were not held in any OCLC member library. Nearly 5% were held in one OCLC library. About 78% of the contemporary world literature reviewed was held in more than one United States OCLC library. Relationships between holdings, language, literature type, and country of publication were tested. (AEF)

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# World Literature in OCLC Libraries in the United States: an analysis of holdings of items reviewed in the 1991 volume of *World Literature Today*

by

William C. Robinson
School of Information Sciences
University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37996-4330
Voice 423-974-7918 Fax 615-974-4967
WROBINSl@UTK.EDU

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## Abstract

To what degree is contemporary world literature available in U.S. OCLC libraries? The 1991 volume of *World Literature Today*, reviewing 837 works, was used as the source. German, English, Spanish, and French were the most frequently encountered languages. Fiction was the leading literature type. Major countries of publication were the United States, Germany, and France. About 17 percent of the reviewed works were not held in any OCLC member library. Nearly 5 percent were held in only one OCLC library. About 78 percent of the contemporary world literature reviewed was held in more than one U.S. OCLC library. Relationships between holdings, language, literature type, and country of publication were tested.

# World Literature in U.S. Libraries

## Introduction

The World-Wide-Web is a popular network of hypertext information sources, but this phrase is also an apt metaphor for the global village. We are attached to each other in a much more immediate sense than ever before. An event in Bosnia or North Korea can have immediate impact on those who live in Tennessee. Cable News Network brings the world into the family room and the bedroom. The images from Kuwait or the Ukraine are nearly as close as those of the nearby inter-state highway. For many abroad, American images--often from film or television--have been incorporated into the local popular culture.

Culver (1986, 22-22) comments on the development of the world as a seamless reality rather than merely the sum of separate countries with their cultural, political and geographic borders. We live in a world where many differing cultures, races, and ethnic groups frequently encounter each other. Authors increasingly write for a global rather than a national or regional audience. Readers increasingly enjoy popular authors from distant places who write about events and experiences of universal significance.

While we may be on our way to a one-world culture based on Hollywood movies, the Sony Walkman, Coca-Cola, the BMW and McDonald's, cultural differences remain, often creating barriers to understanding very real political, social, and economic problems. One of the most insightful ways to penetrate cultural barriers is through literature. If well-translated, foreign literature has a way of making a different culture immediate and understandable to those who

cannot travel or read the original. Byatt (1992, 15) makes an important point: "reading is a means of encountering the world outside in a safe way in the world-in-the-head, which can give both experience and understanding." She also says (16) that "by entering another world you learn things it is better that you don't know in daily life like terror or tremendous hunger or a sense that things might come out very badly." Lacking such learning, future economic and political relationships may founder.

While the need for access to foreign literature in the original and in translation is increasing, academic interest may be decreasing. Literature is often taught by the English department where foreign or comparative literature may receive little attention. Fewer undergraduate and graduate students are able to read literature in a foreign language. Some foreign language and literature departments have been reduced in size. Inflation and the declining value of the dollar make foreign acquisitions increasingly dear . When these factors are matched with decreased use, collection development becomes particularly difficult (Casement ,1988, 57 and Walden, 1990, 29).

The purpose of this study was to answer the question: to what degree are libraries in the United States, especially research libraries, acquiring contemporary literary material from around the world? Here literary material includes fiction, verse, biography, essays, theater, and the like. Please see Table 2 for a list of inclusions.

## Literature Review

No literature was found which answered this question. However, studies were found on related topics, including world literature and acquisition of foreign language material.

### World Literature

There is an extensive discussion on the nature of world literature. Originally, it meant

that the literature of European nations was of interest to the educated world and not just those within the nation where the author lived (Elseter, 1992,8). Today, some see world literature as literature that transcends national boundaries; one global literature for one global village. Others, and this seems to be the mainstream opinion, suggest that "world literature" is simply the literature of the entire world so that literatures of all countries have importance (Cluver, 1986, 22).

Foreign and Foreign Language Materials

The Library Research Unit at the University of Lancaster completed its foreign books acquisitions study in 1971 (8,9) using a random sample of 500 titles in 18 research libraries. In looking at European materials only, those issued between 1950 and 1967, about 56 percent of the titles were held by only one library.

Cullars (1988, 167) studied the monographic scholarship of foreign literary studies by authors who were native English speakers. He found that about 64 percent of the references were to items published abroad and 81 percent of the references were to books (82 percent of those published abroad). His most important finding :

> In monographic studies of foreign literary topics by native speakers of English, the scholar will cite the original text and some secondary sources in the language of the text, but the bulk of the remaining references will be to English-language sources.

Rutledge (1983, 1-13) comments that collecting literature is essential to the intellectual integrity of the library and that it requires collecting more primary material than is the case with other subjects. He says (1983, 5) "not only the best books are read and studied; second and third-rate literature is necessary to put the first-rate works in context and to document the scope and tenor of an epoch...." The diversity of materials needed to support research is much greater today when literature, political science, and linguistics, for example,

may overlap. How difficult it is, he also notes, to collect for the future so that scholars and critics can discover and evaluate the development and popularity of writers. That may be difficult if the primary material is not held locally.

The literature comments on the difficulty of predicting literary fame (Hacken, 1983, 72) in order to acquire materials by important authors.

Schreinet-Robles(1988, 139) surveyed collection development methods for French, German, and Spanish literature at 21 medium-sized university libraries after finding that most research on this topic had been done at large research libraries supporting doctoral programs. She found that only 4 of these libraries used reviews from foreign literature journals or order slips from foreign book dealers. Only two of 21 libraries surveyed had an "aggressive, systematic foreign literature collection development plan."

Articles on this topic often deal with subject bibliographers, faculty participation, approval plans, and reviewing sources (Allen, 1992, 118; Gonsalves, 1993, Walden, 1990, 27-42; Welsch, 1985, 1-11). One important comment is that U.S. approval plans and reviewing sources yield too much foreign literature in translation (Allen, 1992, 119). Another is that it is relatively easy to identify well-established authors. The problem is in collecting emerging writers (Allen, 1992, 119).

Little has been published on the use of foreign literature in libraries, especially outside of larger research institutions. Schreiner-Robles (1988,140) said that foreign literary materials "rank at the low end of the use scale, even for the humanities...."

Perrault (1995, 300 and 302), examining new items added to the collections of 72 ARL libraries, found a shift from the humanities to the sciences and a drastic decline in the number of foreign language titles acquired.

Collection Overlap Studies

Duplication and overlap studies were popular when libraries began to explore the possibilities of resource-sharing and cooperative collection development. Here they are important because they may answer questions about the degree to which titles in certain subjects, such as world literature, are widely duplicated and thus more widely available to prospective users. Foreign literary material, especially in the original language, is also a candidate for resource-sharing.

Potter (1982, 1986) provides a good overview of the earlier overlap studies. He notes (1986, 121) that the differences in orientation and methodology among these studies makes generalizations and comparisons difficult. He (1986, 373) makes four noteworthy observations: 1) overlap is a function of the age, size and type of library; 2) when holdings of a group of libraries is examined, many titles are held but once; 3) between 40 and 75 percent of the titles in a library will be unique to that library; and 4) cooperative collection development may not be necessary to prevent unnecessary duplication.

Buckland, Hindle and Walker (1975, 89-105) explored the methodological problems in "assessing the overlap between bibliographical files and library holdings" and concluded that "estimates of overlap will tend to err on the side of *underestimating* the overlap."

Knightly (1975) looked at the relationship between Texan university library collections and curriculum in 19 degree programs including German, French, and Spanish based on a sample taken from *American Book Publishing Record.* He found that an average title was held in 9 libraries (Knightly, 1975, 296). Average duplication in the nine subjects ranged from 15 to 58 percent with the mean being 37 percent. Duplication percentages for titles where there were German (74 percent), French (55 percent), and Spanish (65 percent) master's programs varied notably(298). Duplication where there were bachelor's programs in these subjects was 64, 43, and 41 percent. Duplication when there was no degree program was 44 percent for German and 35 percent for French.

Moore, Miller, and Tolliver (1982, 17,18, 20) examined title overlap in the eleven University of Wisconsin System libraries. They found that only 18 percent of the titles were held by two or more libraries. The overlap percentage increased to 32 percent by two or more libraries when only current imprints were compared. Interestingly, the general literature category showed the most duplication with 24 percent of the titles held by two or more libraries. Further examination revealed that high overlap titles were likely to be written in English, published by a university press, and originally cataloged by the Library of Congress. Unique titles were likely to be written in a foreign language and in literature or the social sciences. These findings have immediate implications for the foreign literature collection, especially in the original language.

Miller and Niemer (1990, 48-49) studied collection overlap in four academic libraries in Southwestern Indiana using titles selected from *Books for College Libraries*. They found that nearly 45 percent of the titles were unique and that the highest overlap existed in the arts and humanities. The LC P class [literature] showed the greatest overlap with 45 percent.

## METHOD

*World Literature Today* was selected as the source of information about new foreign literature because of its excellent reputation. It was assumed that the items reviewed in this title represent the best of current world literature. All items reviewed in the 1991 bound volume were identified, recorded, and then checked again OCLC holdings to identify which items were held by libraries in the United States. Katz (1992, 742) says that *World Literature Today* is "one of the finest scholarly journals published" and that it "constitutes an excellent survey of the current state of world literature." Allen (1992, 126) states that it is "solid," "excellent," and that it does a good job of introducing emerging authors. She concludes that it is

the major English language review of contemporary *belle lettres* in their original languages. Schreiner-Robles (1988, 144) finds *World Literature Today* to be "an ideal selection tool for librarians, since it specializes in English-language reviews of foreign literature in their original languages."

OCLC libraries were used to test the availability of these items in the United States because these libraries represent a wide variety of libraries including many major research and public libraries. The OCLC database, Prism, is also widely available and relatively easily searched. It provides holdings information by state and region.

Rochester (1987, 195) examined collection overlap among Australian libraries. She found that checking holdings from a subject bibliography--*World Literature* in the present study--is an easy, cost-effective method of sampling relevant items for collection overlap studies.

Sanders (1988) examined the several issues involved with automating collection analysis using the OCLC and RLG data bases using random samples of monographic records in botany and mathematical analysis. He makes this important point (1988, 307):

> determining whether an existing record represents a work in hand is often difficult, if not impossible, given the idiosyncrasies and lack of standardization in the publishing industry and the impossibility of adequately describing an item to distinguish it from different, though similar, works using current cataloging criteria.

O'Neil (1993, 60) discusses several problems related to finding duplicate records in the OCLC data base, especially records that are similar but not identical. He concludes (1993, 71) that differences between the item cataloged and the bibliographic record are not often bibliographically significant but often do prevent successful retrieval or matching of records. This suggests that overlap or duplication studies using the OCLC data base may *underestimate* the

actual degree of duplication.

Originally, some thought was given to relating the analysis of this study to international book production statistics in order to examine the relationship between the works reviewed, held, and the number of works issued by language or publication place. However, the book production statistics lacked the validity and reliability to be useful. Whitney (1990,1995) provides an excellent overview of the problems encountered here.

## FINDINGS

### Sample Characteristics

Language was the first variable to be analyzed. In 1991, 837 items were reviewed by *World Literature Today*. Ninety-three languages or language groups were represented. German was the mode with 86 items and 10 percent. English (67 items), Spanish (61 items), and French (57 items) were the other leading languages. Table 1 provides a ranked list of languages. [Table 1 about here] Dawson (1957,5) examining works cataloged by selected research libraries during a two week period found that about 62 percent of the titles were in English with French and German next with 12 percent each. Titles in English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian accounted for 95 percent of the works cataloged. No other language was represented by more than 1.5 percent of the total. In contrast, in *World Literature Today,* these five languages represented 37 percent of the total. However, these same languages represented the top five rankings even though the order was different.

Languages were recoded into three values. Major European languages (French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and German) accounted for 32 percent of the items reviewed. English accounted for 8 percent, and other languages accounted for 60 percent. The majority of items reviewed in *World Literature Today* were written in languages not often taught in U.S. schools

and colleges.

A significant (at the .000 level with Cramer's V = .27) and low relationship was found between language and type. For example, fiction accounted for 39 percent of all items reviewed, but 52 percent of the works appearing in a major European language and 21 percent of those in English were fiction. European language works are more likely to be fiction while those in English are not. A significant (at the .000 level with Cramer's V = .48) and moderate relationship was found between language and country of publication. For example, 56 percent of Western European publications appeared in a major European language while for Latin America the same value was 97 percent.

Each item reviewed was classified by type following the organization used by *World Literature Today*. Table 2 provides a ranked list. [Table 2 about here] With 327 items and 39 percent of the total, fiction was the leading type. Verse was second with 153 items (18 percent). Critical works and translations occupied the third position (77 items and 9 percent for critical works and 74 items and 9 percent for translations).

The items reviewed in the 1991 volume of *World Literature Today* were published in 50 countries. Table 3 presents country of publication. [Table 3 about here] The leading country of publication was the United States (267 items or 32 percent). Germany was second (83 items and 10 percent), and France was third (81 items and 10 percent). Dawson (1957,5) found that the leading countries of publication in his study were the United States with almost 40 percent, the United Kingdom with 17 percent and France and Germany with 11 percent each. When collapsed into area groupings, 45 percent (376) of the *World Literature* items were published in Western Europe, 4 percent (33) in Latin America, 32 percent (267) in the United States, 5 percent (42) in Iceland, 7 percent (62) in Eastern Europe, 2 percent (17) in Africa, .7 percent (6) in the Middle East, and 4 percent (34) in Asia. A significant (at the .0000 level with Cramer's V = .22) and low relationship was found between type and country of

publication. For example, while 39 percent of all items reviewed were fiction, the percentages by region for fiction varied from 76 percent for Latin America to 17 percent for both Africa and the Middle East with Western Europe at 51 percent, Eastern Europe at 34 percent, Asia at 62 percent, and the United States at 20 percent. About 18 percent of all items reviewed represented verse, but the percentage for this class varied from 67 percent for the Middle East to 12 percent for the United States and Latin America with Western Europe at 19 percent, Eastern Europe at 36 percent, and Africa at 24 percent.

The year of publication was recorded for each item. For this 1991 volume, 73 percent of the items reviewed were issued in 1990, 20 percent in 1989, 6 percent in 1991 and <1 percent in 1988.

## Holdings

About 17 percent (141 titles) of the items reviewed were not held by any OCLC member library in the United States. Nearly 5 percent of the items (43 titles) were held by only one U.S. OCLC library. This means that 78 percent of the works reviewed in *World Literature Today* are held by more than one U.S. Library. The duplication range was from one library (43 titles) to 1702 libraries (one title). The mean OCLC library held 106 items (13 percent), and the median OCLC library held 16 items (2 percent). The most frequently held titles were: *Iron John* by Robert Bly (1702 holding symbols); *Vineland* by Thomas Pynchon (1565); *Middle Passage* by Charles Johnson (1386); *Because It Is Bitter* by Joyce Carol Oates (1358); *Disturbing the Peace* by Vaclav Havel (1223); *My Son's Story* by Nadine Gordimer (1194); and *Vladimar Nabokov* by Brian Boyd (1088).

Holdings were collapsed into states and regions. Holdings by state ranged from 0 to 50. The mean item was held in 19 states, and the median item was held in 13 states. The only title reviewed to be found in all 50 states was Bly's *Iron John*. Table 4 presents those reviewed titles

found in 49 states. [Table 4 about here] States were further collapsed into regions. More items were held in the East than in any other region: 75 percent of the items reviewed were held in at least one OCLC library in the East. In contrast, percentages for other regions were: 73 percent in at least one Midwestern library; 70 percent in a Mid-Atlantic library; 68 percent in a Western library; and 65 percent were held in a Southern library. To put it differently, of the 837 items reviewed, 209 were not held in any Eastern library; 222 items were not held in any Midwestern library; 252 were not held in any Mid-Atlantic library; 264 were not held in any Western library; and 296 were not held in any Southern library.

Of those items held in a region, some were held by only one institution. In the West, 68 items (8 percent) were held by only one library. In the Mid-Atlantic and the South, 74 items (9 percent) were held by only one library. In the Midwest, 94 items (11 percent) were held by only one library. In the East, 109 titles (13 percent) were held by only one library. This means that the number of titles duplicated in a region ranged from 62 percent in the East and Midwest, 61 percent in the Mid-Atlantic, 60 percent in the West, and 56 percent in the South. Generally, about 60 percent of the items reviewed in *World Literature Today* will be found in at least two libraries in each major region.

A significant (at the .00 level with Cramer's V = .40) and moderate relationship was found between holdings and language. Table 5 presents information on this relationship. [Table 5 about here] Of the items not held, 1 percent were in English, 16 percent in a major European language, and 82 percent were in a another language. Of the items held in more than 90 libraries, 4 percent were in English, 60 percent were in a major European language and 35 percent were in another language. About 79 percent of all English language items reviewed were held by 17 to 19 OCLC libraries. Less than 1 percent of the English language items were not held or held by 1-2 libraries. In contrast, 12 percent of the items in a major European language, and 37 percent of the items in another language were not held or held by 1-2

libraries. To put it slightly differently, 92 percent of the English language items were held by 17 or more libraries in contrast to 55 percent of the major European language items and 41 percent of the other language items.

A significant (at the .0000 level with Cramer's V = .27) and low relationship was found between literature type and holdings. Table 6 presents information on type and holdings. [Table 6 about here] Fiction was the literature type most likely to be held in an OCLC library. The types least likely to be held by any OCLC library are collected works, verse, correspondence, diaries, and miscellaneous. The types likely to be held by only one or two OCLC libraries are verse, miscellaneous, and interviews. When these two holdings categories are combined, nearly half of all books of verses are likely to be held in two or fewer sites. The types most likely to be held by more than 90 libraries are theater, diaries, anthologies, criticism, and fiction.

A significant (at the .0000 level with Cramer's V =.43) and moderate relationship was found between publication country or region and holdings. Table 7 presents information on this variable. [Table 7 about here]. Items published in Eastern Europe, Western Europe and Latin America are most likely not to be held in any OCLC library. Items likely to be found at only one or two sites in the United States are most likely to be published in Eastern Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. When these two holding categories are combined, 76 percent of the books from Eastern Europe are likely to be held by two or fewer sites. This compares with 86 percent of the books from Eastern Europe were held by one or two libraries in the Lancaster study (1971, 10). Books most likely to be widely held come from Iceland, Latin America, the English-speaking countries, and Western Europe.

## Discussion

If 1991 was a typical year, we should expect less than a thousand items to be reviewed in *World Literature Today*. If we can assume that this title identifies and reviews the most important works dealing with world literature, bibliographic control is assured for these items. Considering the explosive growth of publications in most academic disciplines and professions, 800 or so items a year is a manageable number to deal with, especially since some of these works will be out of scope for any particular library.

The leading languages--German, English, Spanish, and French--are ones that librarians and many users should be able to use without undue difficulty. These are countries with well-developed schemes of bibliographic control and vendors well-equipped to deal with libraries in the United States. However, it is important to note that about 60 percent of the items reviewed are in other languages and this may present some problems. Note too, that some works of merit are issued in countries--Eastern European and Latin American ones come to mind--where there are serious problems with both bibliographic control and local vendors. The fact that only 4 percent of the items reviewed in *World Literature Today* were from Latin America was of some concern given the importance of this region.

Perrault (1994, 11-14) found that German was the foreign language most often held with Asian languages second, Spanish third, French fourth, and Russian fifth when she examined all discipline clusters held in 1985 and 1989 by language grouping. While she found that the acquisition of all foreign language items in the humanities declined between 1985 and 1989, the greatest decline was in Asian languages [56 percent] and Russian [41 percent]. French [38 percent], German [38 percent], and Spanish language [22 percent] humanities items also declined. Specifically, "purchasing in German literature fell 40.70%, and the Romance languages fared better with an 18.03% decline for French literature and almost no change in the rate of acquisitions for Spanish literature 90.90%."

Cullars (1988, 163) found that English [36 percent], French [20 percent], Russian

[15 percent] and German [10 percent] were the leading languages in foreign literary studies in the United States. Spanish accounted for but one percent. Dawson (1957, 6-7) argued that "American research libraries are acquiring American titles in numbers out of proportion to their percentage of world-wide book production." These libraries are not acquiring enough items published abroad. That still seems to be the case. Perrault (1994, 11) found that between 1985 and 1989 English language imprints had increased to 61 percent of the total.

Fiction is the type of literature most likely to be reviewed in *World Literature Today*. It may also be the type of world literature of most interest to patrons in many academic libraries and present the greatest opportunity to develop increased understanding of other cultures. Lack of an English language translation for much work of merit is likely to remain a problem.

Holdings

Different interpretations may be placed on the fact that 22 percent of the items reviewed are either not held in any OCLC library in the United States or are held in only one library. If 83 percent of the items reviewed were held in at least one library and 78 percent were duplicated--held in at least two U.S. libraries, access to the overwhelming majority of important world literature would seem to be assured. If we were grading a graduate student paper in the United States, a mark of 83 percent would be a low one; in fact, it would be quite marginal. If *World Literature* represents only the tip of the iceberg, only the most obvious and most basic items, then the gap of 17 percent is a serious problem. Similarly, the fact that about 60 percent of the items reviewed in *World Literature Today* are likely to be found in at least two libraries in each region could be seen as evidence of collection strength or as evidence of collection weakness. Rutledge (1983,11-13) suggests that broad coverage of literature may be obtained only by cooperative arrangements in the future. Thus, this finding represents a good starting place for resource-sharing.

The regional differences in holdings probably reflect both differences in academic

program as well as the historical strengths and interests. The fact that world literature is least likely to be found in southern OCLC libraries may be a concern as that region begins to orient itself more toward the Caribbean and Latin America.

As expected, the items most widely held are in English or a major European language, are fiction, and are published in the United States or Western Europe. Dawson (1957, 7-8) found that: "when date of publication, language, and country of publication are considered, the pattern of duplication is decidedly skewed in favor of recent, domestic, and English-language publications." This still appears to be the case. The items least likely to be held--collected works, verse, correspondence, diaries, and miscellaneous--may be of less importance to the community. The fact that Eastern Europe is not well-represented by holdings is likely to be a problem given the region's increasing importance politically, economically, and intellectually. Foreign literature from Africa, the Middle East, and Asia are also under-represented in these collections.

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Table 1: Language of Items Reviewed in *World Literature Today* with more than 10 cases

| Language or Language Group | Number of items | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| German | 86 | 10 |
| English | 67 | 8 |
| Spanish | 61 | 7 |
| French | 57 | 7 |
| Italian | 40 | 5 |
| Swedish | 35 | 4 |
| Russian | 27 | 3 |
| Portuguese | 22 | 3 |
| Greek | 22 | 3 |
| Polish | 19 | 2 |
| Indian [East Asian] | 18 | 2 |
| Czech | 17 | 2 |
| South African | 17 | 2 |
| Chinese | 17 | 2 |
| Japanese | 16 | 2 |
| Finish | 15 | 2 |
| Estonian | 14 | 2 |
| Latvian | 13 | 2 |
| Norwegian | 12 | 1 |
| Serbian | 12 | 1 |
| Turkish | 12 | 1 |
| Hungarian | 11 | 1 |
| Icelandic | 11 | 1 |

**Table 2: Type of Items Reviewed in *World Literature Today***

| Type | Number of items | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Fiction | 327 | 39 |
| Verse | 153 | 18 |
| Criticism | 77 | 9 |
| Translations | 74 | 9 |
| Miscellaneous | 47 | 6 |
| Foreign criticism | 34 | 4 |
| Biography | 27 | 3 |
| Essays | 26 | 3 |
| Anthologies | 23 | 3 |
| Diary/memoir | 17 | 2 |
| Theater | 12 | 1 |
| Collected works | 10 | 1 |
| Interviews | 6 | 1 |
| Correspondence | 4 | <1 |

**Table 3: Publication place of Items Reviewed in *World Literature Today* with More than 10 Cases**

| Country | Number of items | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| United States | 267 | 32 |
| Germany | 83 | 10 |
| France | 81 | 10 |
| United Kingdom | 42 | 5 |
| Spain | 39 | 5 |
| Italy | 39 | 5 |
| Sweden | 37 | 4 |
| USSR | 28 | 3 |
| Greece | 21 | 3 |
| Brazil | 17 | 2 |
| Finland | 17 | 2 |
| South Africa | 12 | 1 |
| Norway | 12 | 1 |
| Iceland | 11 | 1 |
| Canada | 11 | 1 |

**Table 4: Titles of works held in 49 States**

| AUTHOR | TITLE |
|---|---|
| Thomas Pynchon | Vineland |
| Paul Mariani | Dream Song |
| Vassily Aksyonov | Say Cheese |
| Timothy Brennan | Salmon Rushdie and .... |
| Donald Hall | Old and New Poems |
| Peter Griffin | Less Than a Treason |
| Charles Molesworth | Marianne Moore: a .... |
| Katherine Porter | Letters |
| Laura Coltelli | Winged Words |
| Mickey Pearlman | Interview: Talks.... |
| Benjamin Bennett | Theater as Problem |
| Joyce Carol Oates | Because It Is Bitter |
| A Lavonne Ruoff | American Indian Literature |
| Umberto Eco | Limits of Inter.... |

**Table 5: Language by Holdings Category in Percentages**

| LANGUAGE | NOT HELD | 1-2 SITES | 3-16 SITES | 17-90 SITES | 91- SITES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Major European | 9 | 3 | 33 | 9 | 47 |
| English | 3 | 2 | 3 | 79 | 13 |
| Other | 23 | 14 | 22 | 27 | 15 |

**Table 6: Type of Literature by Holdings Category in percentages**

| TYPE | NOT HELD | 1-2 SITES | 3-16 SITES | 17-90 SITES | 91 - SITES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fiction | 15 | 10 | 36 | 12 | 28 |
| Verse | 29 | 19 | 21 | 13 | 18 |
| Criticism | 5 | 3 | 13 | 51 | 29 |
| Collected works | 30 | 0 | 30 | 20 | 20 |
| Correspondence | 25 | 0 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Miscellaneous | 23 | 21 | 26 | 15 | 15 |
| Foreign criticism | 0 | 3 | 3 | 74 | 21 |
| Translation | 20 | 1 | 8 | 49 | 22 |
| Anthology | 17 | 4 | 9 | 39 | 30 |
| Diary | 24 | 0 | 29 | 12 | 35 |
| Theater | 0 | 0 | 17 | 25 | 58 |
| Essays | 15 | 0 | 19 | 42 | 23 |
| Interviews | 17 | 17 | 17 | 33 | 17 |
| Biography | 7 | 7 | 11 | 52 | 22 |

Table 7: Publication Place by Holdings Category in Percentages

| Place | Not held | 1-2 sites | 3-16 sites | 17-90 sites | 91- sites |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Latin America | 21 | 3 | 30 | 0 | 46 |
| English-speaking countries | 6 | 1 | 4 | 72 | 16 |
| Western Europe | 23 | 11 | 35 | <.1 | 32 |
| Eastern Europe | 34 | 42 | 21 | 2 | 2 |
| Africa | 18 | 18 | 47 | 0 | 18 |
| Middle East | 17 | 17 | 50 | 0 | 17 |
| Asia | 6 | 15 | 53 | 6 | 21 |